Table 1. Number, incidence rate[1], median days away from work[2] and relative standard errors[3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[4] by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Michigan, 2006

Ownership	Nature of the injury or illness	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All selected natures	9,840	33.0	8	4.3
private industry	021 Sprains- strains- tears	7,590	25.4	6	4.4
private industry	0972 Back pain- hurt back	290	1.0	16	11.6
private industry	0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	470	1.6	14	9.4
private industry	1241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	550	1.8	36	8.8
private industry	153 Hernia	500	1.7	24	9.1
private industry	1530 Hernia- unspecified	200	0.7	22	13.7
private industry	1531 Inguinal hernia	230	0.8	28	12.9
private industry	1539 Hernia- n.e.c.	60	0.2	21	23.4
private industry	17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	440	1.5	13	9.7
private industry	172 Dorsopathies	40	0.1	2	28.8
private industry	1729 Dorsopathies- n.e.c.	40	0.1	2	28.8
private industry	173 Rheumatism- except the back	380	1.3	14	10.2
private industry	1733 Tendonitis	150	0.5	40	15.5
private industry	1734 Tenosynovitis	40	0.1	7	28.5
private industry	1735 Ganglion/cystic tumor	40	0.1	8	30.4
private industry	1739 Rheumatism- except the back- n.e.c.	120	0.4	10	17.1
state government	All selected natures	220	20.7	6	6.5
state government	021 Sprains- strains- tears	180	16.7	6	7.3
state government	0972 Back pain- hurt back	20	2.1	11	21.0
local government	All selected natures	1,460	46.5	6	15.2
local government	021 Sprains- strains- tears	1,110	35.4	5	15.5
local government	0972 Back pain- hurt back	180	5.8	6	21.4
local government	0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	40	1.2	83	37.7
local government	1241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	30	1.0	115	40.7
local government	153 Hernia	30	1.0	42	40.8
local government	1530 Hernia- unspecified	20	0.7	42	48.6
local government	17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	60	2.0	61	31.0
local government	173 Rheumatism- except the back	60	2.0	61	31.0
local government	1730 Rheumatism- except the back- unspecified	30	1.1	61	40.0

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007